

SAILOR'S LIFE IS CHANGED BY NEW SHIP RULES

Traditions Upset by Shipping Board's Regulations.

JACK NOW GETS HIS RIGHTS

Ancient Mariners Would Riot in "Davy Jones' Locker" Could They Know Present Provisions for Comfort of Men of American Merchant Marine—Good Food, Bed, Bedding and Bath—"Donkey Breakfast" Goes, but "All Hands on Deck" Remains.

Rules regulating the hours of labor and other working conditions aboard American merchant ships have been issued by the United States shipping board. They deal with every member of the ship's personnel, from the chief officer down to the coal passer in the bunkers.

Recent working practice in the American merchant marine is reaffirmed and crystallized in these rules, and owing to the present large accessions to officers and men to the merchant marine through the shipping board's recruiting service, these rules have certain elements of appeal to popular interest.

Could they be read by the shades of old-time American sailors and officers, there would be a riot in "Davy Jones' locker." That a seafaring man could have such liberal regulation of hours and general moderation of treatment as the shipping board's working rules enjoin, would be beyond the belief of the most optimistic of ancient mariners.

The rules are divided under three heads, relating respectively to deck officers, deck crew and engine and fire room forces. They establish an efficiency schedule as exact as that employed in any modern factory or industrial plant, yet far to the man working under them, who knows where he stands all the time in his relations with his employer, the operator of the vessel. Furthermore, his board and lodging being provided by his employer, he knows exactly what that consists of. The nature of his lodging place, bed and bedding, is stipulated, and there is a schedule bill of fare for his three square meals a day. He knows when he must go on duty in port and when he may go off duty, what his rights are in every particular both in port and at sea, and what he will be paid for every hour's work he does outside his regular stint. He knows that in port he will have an hour off for dinner every day, namely 12 to 1, and that he will go to work at 7 a. m. and will quit at 5 p. m.

The rules are less specific as to duty at sea, which is covered by the long-established rule of "watch and watch"—four hours on duty and four off.

Officers and Men Protected.

These rules protect officers and men alike. The captain is not specifically mentioned, as his rights and privileges are firmly established and universally recognized. He is master, in every sense. He is on duty all the time, inasmuch as the responsibility for ship and contents are his, and he is always subject to call if weather threatens, land is sighted or things go wrong on board in any way that would endanger the ship or her cargo. He is expected to be on the bridge always when making or leaving port and in foul weather.

The first officer, or "the mate"—as he is called, though the ship may carry three or even four mates—is included in the first section of the shipping board's working rules for officers, which specifies that "no mate shall be required or permitted to take charge of a watch upon leaving or immediately after leaving port, unless he shall have had at least six hours off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding the time of sailing."

This rule applies to all mates, and guards against these officers beginning the work of a voyage when fatigued for want of sleep. Incidentally it gives a mate time to say farewell to his family, if they live in or near the port of departure.

The rules further provide that a mate shall work when in port from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with one hour out for dinner, and that for any other work he may do he shall receive extra compensation, which is specified to cover work done on Sundays, nights and holidays.

Provision is also made for extra pay for work performed "off watch"—that is, in a mate's own time—at sea.

When boarding ashore, a mate is allowed \$1.50 a day for his meals, and the captain \$2.50 a day.

No More "Donkey's Breakfasts."

To the older generation of sailors one of the most striking features of the shipping board's rules is a provision applying to vessels operated by the board specifying that the ship must provide bedding for the crew. The new rule spells the knell on these vessels of the traditional "donkey's breakfast"—a bedstead of corn husks or hay—that always formed part of Jack's "dunnage" in the old days. This usually was accompanied by a handmade patchwork quilt. If the sailor was a home man, or a shanty cotton blanket or two if he "fitted out" in a waterside sloopshop.

This bedding was put into a wooden

bunk, often greasy from long occupation and usually infested with vermin; and on such a couch the sailor slept on his voyage.

Today the law and the shipping board's regulations provide for a standard type of bed and bedding for the sailor. The bed is of iron pipe, painted, with a steel spring, or a strong canvas bottom. This bed is sanitary, as it has no cracks or loose joints in which vermin may breed.

Rules of the shipping board provide that "mattresses and pillow with covers, colored spread and sufficient blankets shall be furnished by the owners for each member of the crew." The only responsibility of the sailor in connection with his bed is to keep it clean and see that his bedding is not lost. Separate messrooms for the crew and the firemen are required under the rules, and both are provided with a clean, well ventilated washroom with basins, and a bath. All the new ships turned out by the Emergency Fleet corporation have excellent shower-bath facilities for fire-room forces and crew.

"All Hands on Deck" Still Stands.

While the number and specific character of the rules and regulations under which American sailors of today work would have been beyond the comprehension of the early American seafarer, there are some basic principles of practice at sea that have not been changed.

It is true today, as it has always been, that one order not subject to modification is: "All hands on deck!" In other words, any work required for the safety of a vessel, its cargo, passengers or crew, must be done at any time it is called for by the captain, and is not affected by ordinary regulations governing hours and extra compensation. Every deck officer and sailor, every engineer and fireman and coal passer knows this. It is the first rule of service at sea.

Thus the new working rules have a limit where the time-honored laws of the sea prevail. In times of common danger all rules are suspended except the paramount rules of self preservation, and in such a time the orders of the captain are the law of the ship.

SPANISH WAR PALS IN DRAFT

Tate and Rumley Discover That History Repeats Itself.

History repeats itself, says the old adage.

Fred Tate, head of the special agents of the secret service department at Kansas City, Mo., can testify to that. Tate was standing in line on registration day when he noticed a familiar face. It was John Rumley, a boyhood friend from Gettysburg, Pa.

"What does this remind you of, John?" asked Tate. Rumley studied a moment and then said:

"Twenty years ago when we stood in line to enlist in the Spanish-American war. It's queer how things repeat themselves."

"And we're both ready to go again," declared Tate.

"You bet," said Rumley.

STEFANSSON STRONG AND HEARTY AGAIN



Vilhjalmur Stefansson, discoverer of the blond Eskimos and five new islands in the Arctic and who has been studying the barren wastes of the far north for five years for the Canadian government, arrived recently in New York. Despite his serious illness through which he recently passed he looks as strong as a musk ox.

It will be recalled that when the Karluk, the largest of his six ships, went down during the first year it was predicted that the expedition would be a failure. Many times the rumor was that the Stefansson party had perished, but, on the contrary, the party returned safe and sound.

Candy Money Aids Orphans.

Giving up their pennies for candy, the children in the grades at the Lincoln school in Cleveland are turning over their spending money to swell a fund for French orphans. Enough money has already been given to provide for the adoption of six orphans.

Half Dimes for War Stamps.

H. A. Dully of Springfield, Mo., who for 34 years has collected half dimes as a hobby, took about 400 of the coins to a local bank and invested them in War Savings Stamps.

In compliance with the Mayor's Proclamation, closing all gatherings during the epidemic, the Christian Church to begin December 1, has been postponed indefinitely.

Veterans Meet.

Members of Meyer Post held their monthly meeting, Saturday last, and they were entertained by Chaplain Roberts, who gave an interesting description of his recent visit to Portland, Oregon, attending the National Encampment, and of his visit with his daughter at Los Angeles, California; of his trip to Sawtell, California, where he met Wm. Cornum, formerly of New Point; A. M. Drury, formerly of Mount City, and William Leverich, a brother of Clint Leverich, of Oregon. Rev. Roberts mentioned the fact that during his visit to Illinois, in the spring, and his late western trip, he and his wife had the pleasure of meeting their surviving brothers and sisters, and also all of their children, excepting the son who is in Hawaii.

Jacob and Fred Markt, Ben F. Morgan, Dan Zachman were reported on sick leave, and Tom Frye and Will Morris were absent without leave. Those answering roll call were:

Commander Jacob King, Adjutant F. S. Morgan, Quartermaster Robt. Montgomery, Chaplain T. D. Roberts, H. E. Denny, T. C. Feller, Wm. Turnham, Earl Cooper, D. P. Delays, E. S. Sutton, Clint Leverich, H. E. Denny.

The Post will elect its officers for 1919 at its next meeting, Dec. 28.

ALFALFA HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE.

I have some good Alfalfa Hay and Straw for sale. If in need of these see me soon, as I want to move them. If not sold soon will ship.

D. M. MARTIN.

—W. S. Wood, M. D., Diseases of Children, Physicians and Surgeons Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Sick.

We have had several cases of sickness the past few weeks among which were Dr. J. L. Hogan and wife, who have both been a very sick couple from pneumonia, following the influenza. They are both now convalescing. Matt Elder has been confined to his bed from a slight attack of influenza, but is now convalescing; his wife now has symptoms. Harold Markt has been down with the disease as also Earl Pierce; Vince Crider and wife have also been confined on account of that disease, also John Hebel. All of these cases are now convalescing.

Oregon has been exceedingly fortunate during the prevalence of the influenza throughout this section of the state, and only the case of Dr. Hogan and wife, have there been any alarming cases. The families of George Derr and Harry Golvyn have recovered, but the toll was the latter's baby boy.

The largest display of Stoves and Ranges ever seen in Oregon.

TEARE & RULEY

America in the War.

Arranged in nineteen months for the raising and expenditure, actual and tentative, of approximately \$50,000,000.

In the first year of the war expended more than all the other allied countries combined.

Changed from the volunteer system, a fundamental policy of the government for more than 100 years, to a policy of universal liability to military service.

Under the draft system raised a peace time military organization of approximately 100,000 to more than 4,000,000 in the field in a year and one-half.

To the amazement of the allies, as well as the confusion of Germany, in just one year from the date of the first appearance of Americans in front line trenches an army of more than 2,000,000 was overseas.

Demonstrated in actual combat that the American youth, with less than one year of training, was the superior of the best the Germans could offer.

Registered for military service more than 23,000,000 men, comprising the largest military registration in the world's history.

Starting with the smallest equipment of any maritime nation in the world, finished with shipbuilding facilities capable of giving America the mastery of the seas.

Became the granary and food basket for the allied world. Saved England from the disaster of an acute food shortage that at one time threatened allied defeat.

Maintained its millions of soldiers from a base across 3,000 miles of submarine infested water, with food, equipment and other supplies on a scale unprecedented in history.

—No hunting allowed on my farm after this date, GEO. R. MURRAY.

EVERY FRIDAY IS REMNANT BARGAIN DAY

At LEHMAN'S

The day we close out all short lengths of piece goods of every description as well as short lots of READY TO WEAR GARMENTS.

You can save near half by trading at LEHMAN'S on REMNANT DAY.

LEHMAN'S

1015 Broadway, New York

LIKE A THUNDERCLAP OUT OF A CLEAR SKY

Dixon, Ill.—Things happened pretty quickly for Harry I. Miller, an Amboy farmer, after he was alleged to have said: "I will shoot anyone who comes on my farm to sell me a bond in this Liberty loan drive." He was called before the local exemption board, given a lecture, compelled to subscribe his quota of bonds, \$200, examined by the exemption board physician, passed and ordered to report for service in the next call.

The Silent Reaper.

Claude Britell, one of Clay township's old and highly respected citizens died at the home of his son, north of Maitland, on Wednesday, of last week, Nov. 23, at the age of 84 years.

The Craig Leader announces the death of Mrs. L. P. Parker, wife of Rev. L. E. Parker, which occurred at Rochester, Minn., on Friday, Nov. 16, 1918. She had been under medical treatment. The remains were taken to Lebanon, Mo., her home for burial.

John Whitted, died at his home in Potosi township, on Saturday last, Nov. 23, at the age of 33. Funeral services were held Monday of this week.

On the 19th his wife died in a St. Joseph hospital, and the body brought to Potosi for burial on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Dr. Frank Johnson, formerly practicing osteopathy at Maitland, died of influenza, in France, on October 19th. He was serving in a hospital unit, and died in a base hospital just back of the firing line. His wife was in the military department at the Broad Guage Millinery Store at Maitland, but of late has been at her home in Bethany, Mo.

Robert C. McGrath was born in Holt county, Mo., Nov. 11, 1871, and died at the home of his brother, Edward McGrath, in Lincoln, Nebraska, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1918, age 47 years. He is survived by his wife, who was prior to her marriage, Nettie Rawlings, of Mound City; and three children, Edith, Frank and William; also his mother, Mrs. Robt. Walters, of Oklahoma, and a sister, Mrs. John Whitted, of Fortescue. The body was brought to Mound City, where funeral services were held on the 18th.

Mrs. Joseph McKay, daughter of the late Edward and Martha Richards, died at her home, north of Mound City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1918, in the home where she had lived her entire life. She was born Aug. 12, 1882, in the 35th year of her age. She became the wife of Joseph McKay, Aug. 21, 1907. To them three children were born; Ruth, who died in infancy, and Ernest and Robert Byron, who, with their father, survive. She is also survived by two brothers, W. H. and Hugh Richards, with two sisters, Mary E. and Connie Richards. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Ferguson, on Monday, Nov. 18, the interment being in Mount Hope cemetery.

John A. Buck, one of Lincoln township's very best and most energetic farmer-citizens, died at his home near Corning, after an illness of 24 hours, on Nov. 12, 1918, at the age of 73 years. The Corning Mirror says he was the prime mover in putting through the big drainage ditch. At the time of his death he was president of the Bank of Corning and vice-president of the Peoples Bank, and one of the drainage supervisors.

John Andrew Buck was born near Staade, Hanover, Germany, Dec. 28, 1845, and died at his home, one mile southeast of Corning, Nov. 12, 1918, at 4:30 p. m., after an illness of less than twenty-four hours, having attained the age of 72 years, 10 months and 14 days. He was confirmed and became a member of the Lutheran Church in his native land, in which faith he continued all his life. He came to America with his uncle, Andrew Buck, who had previously settled near Corning in the early forties, and who returned to Germany supposedly on a visit. John Buck landed at New York City, May 1861. He was then only a lad of 17. He finally arrived in the Walker section, northwest of Corning. He worked here eight years, and in 1872 he located on the farm on which he died, thus spending forty-six years on the same farm.

"Mr. Buck was first married to Miss Elizabeth Gunkel, who died in August, 1874. His second marriage was in September, 1877, to Miss Dorothea Voltner, who survives. This union was blessed with nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are: Amanda, wife of Henry Fischer; Rudolph Buck; Emma Buck; Lulu, wife of John Lucken; Doris Buck; Irvin Buck, and John E. Buck. All the children reside in this community.

The funeral services were conducted from St. John's church, Friday morning, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Wein delivered the sermon in German, from Psalm xxxix, vv. 8, and Rev. P. T. Schmidt spoke in English from Hebrews iv, vv. 9-10. A large assembly was present. The remains were followed to Mount Hope cemetery by the many relatives and friends in a long line of automobiles, where interment was made in the family lot."

—Now is the time to change that broken glass in your windows—prepare for the cold winter—E. O. Phillips keeps a large stock of glass.

PETREE BROS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office first door west of Citizens Bank.

OREGON, MISSOURI.

10 Days' Special

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 6 25c cans Tomatoes for..... | \$1.00 |
| 8 15c cans Lye Hominy for..... | \$1.00 |
| 7 lb New Navy Beans..... | \$1.00 |
| 9 lb. Fancy Head Rice, new crop..... | \$1.00 |
| 7 lb. New 3 lb can Pumpkin..... | \$1.00 |
| 6 20c cans 3 lb. Kraut..... | \$1.00 |

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Best Loin Steak - 35c | Choice Rib Roast - 25c |
| Best Round Steak - 35c | Rib Boiling Beef - 20c |
| Tea Bone Steak - 30c | Neck Boiling Beef - 20c |
| Chuck Steak - 30c | Brisket Boiling Beef 18c |
| Pork Chops - 45c | Loin Pork Roast - 40c |

Cash For Hides

Harvey Evans

"RELIABILITY ALL THE TIME"

Cash For Eggs

Attention G. A. R. Meyer Post will hold its next monthly meeting at the home of D. P. Dobyns, on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1918, at 2:00 p. m. The annual election of officers will take place at this meeting, and all members are urged to be present.

JACOB KING, Com.
F. S. MORGAN, Adj.

The Greatest Battle

After the lifting of the censorship, the Associated Press has given us a brief description of America's greatest battle, beginning at Argonne on September 26, extending to the Meuse and ending at Sedan, just as the Armistice went into effect November 11. In this great struggle, many Holt county boys took part—Company 1, of the 139th Infantry, and men called to the colors and assigned to the 55th Infantry. The Germans had admitted their defeat nine days before the armistice, when the Americans by steady advances through thick woods, broken ground, trackless mires, terrain, exposed to merciless fire from hidden batteries, had broken through the most gigantic and scientific defenses that all the skill of the Germans had been able to perfect in four years. This achievement is without parallel in war, but its importance did not arise from the seeming impregnability of the positions from which the Germans were hurled. They were key positions, and the Germans brought to the defense all the reserves they had, giving the British and French at other points an opportunity to make uninterrupted and rapid advance. The Germans could not afford to lose the main railway artery and the keystone of their defense. The Associated Press description is necessarily general, and we may expect books to be written about the fighting when all the details are available from the twenty-one divisions that participated. All other American battles sink into comparative insignificance in the matter of numbers engaged. Grant and Meade had 150,000 men at the battle of the Wilderness, the high mark of strength of a single army in the civil war. But Pershing had 750,000 men under his command in the long battle ending at Sedan. This was eight times as many men as Meade had at Gettysburg. Between September 26 and October 31 it is known that at least thirty-six enemy divisions were opposed to our twenty-one. Fourteen fresh German divisions were thrown in for five days' fighting in November, but in vain. There was the natural swerving of lines in battle contact, but the Americans pressed inevitably forward, never permanently losing an inch. Many green troops were used, never before in actual warfare, but they demanded themselves as veterans. All they did was against military odds and was theoretically impossible. But there was no such word in Pershing's dictionary. Again have Americans demonstrated that they are of the finest fighting stock in the world.

—Take no chances with your Radiator—Twelve-Twenty will prevent freezing up to 20 degrees below zero. Will not rust—will not injure rubber or metal—will not evaporate. One application will run you through the winter—guaranteed. Sold by Cook & Foster.

OUR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY SALE

CLOSES SATURDAY

BUY SHOES NOW AT SAVING PRICES

—Service By Mail Postpaid—

Griffith's

507 FELIX — St. Joseph, Mo.

Member Retail Merchants Ass'n

Fares Reduced—Train or Auto

I Will Trade

A Strictly Modern Home in the City of St. Joseph

For Good Land

Nine Rooms, Two Baths, Garage, Poultry House, Fine Lot.

Don't Ask Cash.

No River Bluff or Bottom, but Good Holt County Up Land.

W. J. BARTLETT,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Quite an Army.

Missouri furnished 149,684 fighting men, and \$500,000,000 toward winning the war, according to official figures of the state adjutant general's office. The state furnished:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| National Guardsmen..... | 14,756 |
| Selective Draft..... | 100,305 |
| Regular Army..... | 3,984 |
| Navy..... | 7,700 |
| Naval Reserves..... | 5,864 |
| Marines..... | 5,000 |
| Special Arms..... | 2,639 |
| Officers Training..... | 400 |
| Total..... | 140,648 |

—For Sale.—A few choice Duroc Males, and a few Gilts. Also some R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels.

H. B. TERHUNE & SON,
Forest City, Mo.

—For Sale.—1 yearling Holstein Bull—pure bred; 1 Duroc Boar, 14 months old, registered. These animals are No. 1.

J. H. LARK, Oregon, Mo.